

# THE CHRONICLE.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.  
J. A. GRANT, Publisher.  
**CLARKSVILLE:**  
FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryarly's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publisher. Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

## AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ROBERT HATTON**, of Wilson.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**F. K. ZOLLICOFFER**.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,  
**J. C. STARK**, of Robertson.

FOR FLOATER,  
**HENRY MANEY**, of Davidson.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**M. D. DAVIS**.

Communications must be handed in by noon on Thursday, or they will be left over.

## QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

Is the decision of the Supreme Court, that negroes can not be citizens of the United States, correct? If correct, has Congress the power to confer upon them the right of suffrage? The first question will, without hesitation, be answered in the affirmative, and the last ought to be answered, as promptly, in the negative—it is folly to affirm that Congress, under the Constitution, has any such power, and no policy can be more suicidal—more subversive of the rights of the South—more favorable to the fanaticism of the North than the exercise of such a power. Yet the democrats of the last Congress, in league with the Black Republicans, actually exercised that power, by directly conferring the right of suffrage upon every black-negro residing within the limits of Minnesota. And what say the democrats—the self-styled guardians of the peculiar institution of the South—to this disregard of the decision of the Supreme Court, this palpable violation of the Constitution, this concession to abolitionism? Their candidate for Governor of Tennessee, boldly defends the act, whilst, here and there, a candidate of that party, faintly whispers that it is no part of the democratic creed.

Of what practical use is the Constitution, and its wise interpretation by the Supreme Court, to the South, so long as party, and that party in the ascendant, disregards both, and, for the sake of the spoils, surrenders to the North the very citadel of our safety? In one single act of the last Congress, the democratic party violated the Constitution by destroying the uniformity of the system of naturalization, and again by conferring upon negroes and Indians, as well as aliens the right of suffrage; and in each instance, the direct effect is to increase, unwarrantably, the representation of the North and to diminish that of the South. At the very next apportionment, the North will have gained some forty members of Congress, mainly through foreign immigration and the foreign vote. And as the number of Representatives is fixed at two hundred and thirty-four, every one gained by the North, is a loss of one to the South. The free Territories will soon be furnishing from two to eight members—members created by the privileges granted to foreigners, and by lands granted by Congress, to the territories, and, in the name of all that is dear to the South, we ask how long it will be before our representation in Congress will sink into numerical insignificance? The next census will tell a fearful tale of the growth of northern power, and the history of the government will unfold a damning record of democratic treason to the South. All the fostering power of the government has been directed, by southern democrats, to northern interests.—The northern seaboard is indented with harbors bearing the marks of lavish governmental expenditure; northern hills are perforated, and northern plains checkerboarded with railroads and canals built by the general government, and northern population is indefinitely multiplied by the inducements held out to the citizens of every climate to flock to that favored region.

And what of the South—the central power of democracy? Look at its peculiar institution—the legitimate prey of every fanatical negro-stealer, the destined victim of the northern allies of southern democracy, the joint capital of both wings, by means of which they plunder the treasury. Look at its people groaning under the weight of a debt incurred in the laudable effort to keep pace with the commercial progress of the age. Tennessee, backed only by the resources of individual wealth and enterprise, struggles to keep pace with Illinois, whose ordinary course must

are built with the property to which we have, at least, an equal claim, and whose citizens, under federal favor, are exempt from the taxes by which we are oppressed, under a decree of the democratic party.—Look at the sons of the South, vainly struggling for an equilibrium of political power, and the preservation of their institutions against alien and negro suffrage—struggling for peace and prosperity, and confiding in that party which has so long deceived and betrayed them. The marks of age and imbecility are stamped upon the whole South, whilst constantly renovating youth and vigor are characteristics of the North—the dotage of the one, and the youthful energy of the other, being the legitimate result of democratic policy.

What does it profit the South, that Congress has recognized the doctrine of non-intervention, since democracy has crushed it under the weight of squatter sovereignty? What does it avail the insurrection of the South, that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes can not become citizens, since democracy has actually made them citizens by act of Congress? What avails the inherent right of every people to govern themselves, since democracy has declared, by act of Congress, that the native of every other government, is equal to the native of this, in political rights? When patriots cease to confer any privileges, patriotism ceases to exist. When natural right confers no claim to the land which gave us birth—no peculiar protection from the government we have reared, loyalty ceases to be a virtue, or a duty, and citizenship ceases to be an honor.

We shall be told that there is nothing in the democratic platform that justifies these charges against the party. We care not whether this be true or false—with their creed, we have nothing to do, when considering their acts—by which, alone, they must be judged. They are guilty of the crimes charged upon them, and no honest jury will suffer them to take shelter from punishment behind a platform which is, at best, but a flimsy humbug—a city of refuge from public justice. We have stated nothing but facts, and earnestly beg the people of Tennessee to look calmly and dispassionately at them. The records of the country are the proof we offer, sustained, as it is, by the effects everywhere visible around us—Visible in the poverty of the South and the wealth and power of the North, visible in the sectional discord that mars the harmony of the Union, and visible in the rapid deterioration of public morals, and the increase of crime and anarchy. Visible in an overshadowing foreign power in our midst, and in the trucking spirit that sacrifices to that power our dearest rights as a nation, and the only safeguard of the South.

There never was a party so wanting in harmony, consistency and principle as the locofoco party of Tennessee, at this time. Its candidates differ on very material points, and the rank and file are taught different doctrines in almost every district and county. Their candidate for Governor advocates alien suffrage, & some of their candidates repudiate it. Their candidate for United States Senator, Andy Johnson, advocates the White Basis, promulgated by the Hartford Convention, and goes for the election of the judges of the Supreme federal Court by the people, whilst their candidate for Governor repudiates both. Some favor distribution, and some oppose it; some advocate the construction of the Pacific railroad by the government, and others condemn it as unconstitutional and inexpedient.

But the rarest specimens of impudence and inconsistency we have witnessed, were given in the Court-house, here, by some of the locofoco candidates. Mr. Heywood, for instance, argued that the present tariff is calculated to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer—that it is a political abolitionism. Well, if this be so, who are responsible for it? Not the old line whigs, nor the Americans. It is an out-and-out locofoco concern, and yet we find locofocos reckless enough to discard their own bark, and dishonest enough to try to swear it to somebody else. He not only denounced the tariff as an engine of oppression, but made himself ridiculous in trying to prove it. Why, said he, the poor mechanic has to pay 30 per cent for his imported tools. Horrible! Without stopping to enquire whether this is practically true, we would ask for whom the mechanic works with those same tools? Of course, for those who pay him for his labor. Does he work for nothing? Not Does he make no profit on his work? Of course he makes by it, or he would not work; and in estimating the value of his work, the cost, and the wear and tear of his tools enter into his estimate. Then who pays the 30 per cent? The mechanic may advance the money, but his patrons pay the duty. The man is very silly, or something worse, who will assert that mechanics pay an oppressive duty on their tools, and throw out that duty, in their account of loss and gain; and were the duty 100 per cent, the practical operation would be the same. Any man of ordinary sense must

see that this denunciation of a locofoco tariff, by a locofoco, is a locofoco pretext for a contemptible locofoco humbug—a locofoco trick to array the poor against the rich; and every sensible and proud-spirited mechanic will spurn, alike, the argument and the motive. Such an argument may do for Andy Johnson—it is in character with his base-born instincts; but the man who wishes to maintain a character for decency, should avoid it.

We were told, last summer, that the election of Fremont would dissolve the Union. He was defeated, and what has the Union or the South gained? Could he have done worse than to select a southern tool to drive slavery out of Kansas? Oh, but he would have done it, as a Black Republican! True; we had forgotten that—Democracy sanctifies the wrong to the South, and converts it into a virtue.

If Congress can confer the right of suffrage upon a free negro, why can it not confer freedom upon a slave who escapes into a free State? If it can do the one, it can do the other, and the fugitive slave law becomes a nullity. To recognize a negro as a citizen, is a stride towards abolition, by the General Government.—The South had better look to it in time.

Why do the southern locofocos, who denounce Gov. Walker, spare the President, whose agent he is? Because it is safer to crush individuals, however unjustly, than to endanger the party. It may be so, but the rascality of the proceeding is much greater.

When a southern man publicly avows that Congress has a right to make a citizen of a negro, is he worthy of the confidence of southern people? Look out Gen. Harris!

## THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

We have omitted a notice of the performance of this company, of the night of the 4th, because we could not be present, and hoped some one would furnish an account, who could speak from observation. We understand, however, that the play—the Apostate—was received with decided proofs of approbation by the large audience. We are advised that the company is now rehearsing "the Lady of Lyons," and will bring it before the public in a short time. The young gentlemen have displayed much energy, and no small share of talent, and deserve a liberal patronage.

We are indebted to Mr. T. A. Jones, of the Montgomery Mills, for a sack of flour from new wheat. It comes as a tribute to our beauty—says the donor—and as Tom is himself a beautiful boy, he is a competent judge of beauty. At any rate, he is a good judge of flour, and knows how to make a splendid article, as we cheerfully testify. Mr. A. H. Judkins is his agent, and will supply his patrons, and deliver the article, free of charge, within the corporate limits.

See the Statement of the Northern Bank. The Statement of the Bank of America is too late for insertion this week, but will appear in our next paper, and will be otherwise published before then.—Our Banks appear to be in excellent condition.

The crops of wheat, as far as we can learn, were never surpassed in abundant yield, or in size and weight of grain. The samples we have seen—and they are selected—are superior to any we have ever before examined, here or elsewhere. The price is not yet fixed, and we presume, will not be, until the extent of the corn crop is more fully ascertained. It is late, and not very promising, but a good season will bring it forward, and make the yield a large one.

See the advertisement of Stewart College, next session of which commences with September. For beauty and health of location, and advantages for education, this Institution is too well known to require a detailed statement. We had written, however, at some length on the subject, but a press of matter, and a scarcity of labor forbid its publication.

The August number of Arthur's Home Magazine, has come to hand. In it, is continued, "Look Out," a story of thrilling interest, by Virginia F. Townsend. This story is worth the price of the Magazine, which is two dollars per annum.

The August number of Peterson's Magazine has made its appearance, beautified by art, and rich in choice literature, as usual. This number is worth the two dollars demanded for a year's subscription.

## APPOINTMENTS OF THE COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Moody and Davis request us to announce the following change in their appointments, viz: The appointments at New Providence and Bagwell's Shop are withdrawn, and they will attend the appointment of the Senatorial candidates at Woodford's, on the 22d.  
Adkins, " " " " 23d.  
Chap Hill, " " " " 24th.

## CITY CEMETERY.

A number of burial lots in the city cemetery have been selected by several persons, but not paid for. This is to notify all such persons, that if they do not come forward and pay for the same, the lots will be again put upon the market.—By the laws of the city, no lot is considered sold until it is paid for.

T. W. BEAUMONT.  
July 17th 1857, Recorder &c.

Read the following just rebuke of democratic practice, vs. democratic pretence, from the National Intelligencer, good authority with every Whig we presume:

PETTY.—From the impression which we early received and have always entertained, through years now not a few, of the President's personal character and disposition, together with the liberalizing influence of his long experience in the civil service of the government, we had hoped, and even ventured to express the hope that in the accession of kind-hearted Mr. Buchanan to the presidency the country was to witness, if not an entire return to that "era of good feeling" which, forty years ago, marked the advent of the last of the stock of Revolutionary Presidents, at least it was to witness no recurrence of that petty proscription of humble clerks and servants in the Government bureaus which marked the reign of terror. We learn, however, with sincere regret, that this small game has been started anew though not, we are confident, with the President's privity or connivance. A case came to our knowledge yesterday of the summary dismissal of a gentleman, who, though only a clerk, could challenge a comparison in all that ennobles a man with any member of the Government, and whose only fault, if that may be called one, consists in being a decided Whig. We have no sympathy for officers dismissed for cause; it is the duty of those entrusted with the superintendence of the public service to displace unworthy servants; but here is the case of a man not only whose life private and official, is irreproachable, but who were a sword in defense of his country before those who now contemptuously deprived him of his bread were born. Such a case we cannot suppose to be a solitary one.—National Intelligencer, 16th.

DECISION IN THE HABEAS CORPUS OF THE U. S. MARSHAL.—The Cincinnati papers of yesterday contain the following: Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, yesterday made a long and able decision on the application of the eleven United States Deputy Marshals who had been arrested and were held in custody by the sheriff of Clarke county Ohio.—It is a document which meets fully every question raised in this extraordinary case. The right and authority of the United States officers to resist and disregard all State process, while engaged in the service of the writs of the United States tribunals; their duty to prevent, by any degree of force, any interruption in the performance of their duties; the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Courts of all matters arising under the act of Congress providing for the reclamation of fugitives from labor; the violation of the sovereignty of the United States, which would be involved in any attempt to execute "the extraordinary" act of the Ohio Legislature, giving the State Courts authority to issue writs of habeas corpus against all parties detaining persons for any cause, were most lucidly and ably exposed.

Judge Leavitt unhesitatingly decided that the Marshals were justified in resisting the service of the writ in the hands of Layton, and that no more force was used than was necessary to overcome the violence of the Sheriff and his assistant. He saw nothing to censure or condemn in the conduct of his officers. He said that whatever prejudice might exist in the community against the act of Congress relative to fugitives, it was the duty of all good citizens to obey the law, and it must be enforced. This duty, the obligations imposed by the Constitution, the relations which the States had agreed to bear to one another, were most eloquently dwelt upon and illustrated.

The conclusion of the decision was, that the Deputy Marshals be released from the custody of the sheriff of Clarke county. THE NEWS BY THE ARAIA.—We add such items from the details as are interesting. It will be seen that Bishop Smith of this city, was present at the annual Commemoration of the Oxford University, and was loudly cheered. The title of LL. D. was conferred on Mr. Dallas. GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the Oaths (Jewish Disabilities) Bill was taken up for a third reading. The Marquis of Blandford moved that the bill be read that day six months, but after some feeble opposition from a portion of the Roman Catholics and others, it was ordered to a third reading, and passed by a vote of 291 to 163. The bill now goes to the House of Lords, and presumption is abroad that there has been sufficient modification in the views of some of the Peers to render it probable that the measure may pass that body.

The Annual Commemoration of the Oxford Universities took place on the 24th of June, and among others who were introduced for degrees was Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, whose reception by the graduates is said to have somewhat equivocal, as if the body doubted the friendly disposition of President Buchanan, and disliked what they construed into approval of a pro-slavery administration. Nevertheless, with singular inconsistency, we see that Rt. Rev. the (Episcopal) Bishop of Kentucky (the head of a slaveholding diocese, if not a slaveholder himself) was "loudly cheered" on the same occasion, and by the same "friends of freedom," that manifested a dislike to the Northern man (Mr. Dallas) from the free State of Pennsylvania!

The accounts of the grain and potato crops in Ireland are highly encouraging. FRANCE.—The election excitement had

nearly died out. The returns from the provinces were coming in almost universally in favor of the Government, the opposition having elected only 5 or 6 out of the 267 members returned. The Ministerial journals generally express great satisfaction at the result, and declare that it surpasses all the hopes of the friends of the Empire. On the other hand, however, the Democratic party are equally loud in their expressions of satisfaction. The new elections in cases where an absolute majority was not obtained by either candidate were to take place on the 5th of July. Gen. Cavaignac was in this predicament in Paris, while in the 7 other provincial districts where he was put forward he was defeated by very large majorities. The Council of the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills, 5 1/2 per cent, but the interest on advances were maintained at 6 per cent.

SPAIN.—The Mexican War Question.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 19th of June, says that "a long conference that took place on the 17th inst., between Senors Pidal and Lafragua does not appear to have greatly improved the chances of a settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico. There is no reason to believe that this Government is otherwise than pacific in its wishes, but it is pressed from without, and dares not, perhaps, be as conciliating and yielding as would be desirable or as it could wish. The report that Gen. Concha had sent vessels to the coast of Mexico is fully confirmed. This might induce one to think that that officer, who at the commencement of the dispute, did not show at all a hostile feeling toward Mexico, had changed his views and plan of action.

Meanwhile with Spanish ships off Vera Cruz there is a risk of collision—a small spark might soon become a flame—and Senor Lafragua, already indisposed to remain much longer in Madrid, unless received in an official capacity, would scarcely have a choice but to depart at once, should news come of the slightest act of hostility have taken place. Opinions here are very divided as to whether the quarrel will be settled amicably or the reverse. The situation at this present moment is critical. The English and French Ambassadors are doing everything in their power to bring about a reconciliation. According to the present appearance not many days can elapse without the question assuming a more decided aspect for better or for worse. The same writer intimates that the complaints concerning the slave trade in Cuba, stronger and more frequent than ever, and that Lord Howden has just sent in to the Spanish Government another very strong note on the subject.

In a letter, dated June 20th, from the same source, the above views in regard to the Mexican question are reiterated, and it is added that Senor Lafragua positively intended to leave Madrid in the course of the following week, unless he was previously recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—On the morning of the 12th ult., a destructive fire broke out about midnight, resulting in the destruction of nearly the whole business portion of the city!

The fire broke out in an apothecary's store, and, spreading rapidly, about one hundred houses were destroyed, and property to the value of a million dollars consumed.

Three persons were burned to death, and the affair created great excitement.

Our files furnish the following particulars of the conflagration: His Majesty on horseback, accompanied by the Chancellor and by his staff, came on the ground at 1 o'clock, and remained all night. The attention of his Majesty was particularly turned to the preservation of the custom-house, which was filled with foreign goods.—The fire was found to have destroyed two small islands lying between the quay, the streets of the Government warehouse, the Rue Bonne Foi, and Rue Traversiere de la Place Valliere, the island on which stood the Bonne Pharmacy, the Place Valliere and half of the town neighboring islets. Commerce has suffered a loss of 30,000,000 Haytien dollars in goods and buildings. About ninety houses have been destroyed. During this terrible night order reigned throughout the capital.

## THE LIVER PILLS.

The Liver Pills of Dr. M. Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They got with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the prominent symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M. Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M. LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless.—Dr. M. Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of [20] FLEMING BROS.

THOSE THAT READ THE STARS Say, that the signs are right, and if any one wants money before the arrival of the Comet, they must order from Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, tickets in their celebrated loteries. It is whispered that a gentleman of this

city, (it is to be regretted that it was not the writer, taking Time by the forelock, dashed into the stream of fate and secured a prize of twenty thousand dollars, that was drifting past one Saturday, ready for some sensible man to grasp it—\$20,000! why such a pile, at the cost of only \$10 would make a hermit dance. Remember, all you that want money, S. Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, price of tickets \$10! halves \$5!! quarter \$2.50!!—draw every Saturday!!!

## ALL IMPORTANT.

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—The coming changes of weather renders it incumbent upon every one to take the necessary precaution for the preservation of their health, and we know no better way of doing this than keeping on hand a bottle or two of Hurley's SARSAPARILLA, the best remedial and preventive agent in the world. Over 200,000 bottles have been sold within the last two years, and one and all agree in extolling it as the best ever introduced into public use. We use it ourselves, and can cordially recommend it.

A FIXED FACT.—Dr. CAVANAUGH'S Pile Salve has now been long enough before the public to have its merits fairly tested; and from every one who has given it a trial, we hear of but one expression, that it is indeed a Cure. Every one who has used it, experienced almost immediate relief and a speedy cure, a result, in many cases, long and diligently sought, but in vain.

In a conversation with the Doctor a few days since in regard to his "Pile Salve," he made this remark: "My Pile Salve, sir, is a cure—not a palliative. For twelve years, it never failed in my hands, in curing every case; and I ask no reputation for it, beyond its intrinsic merits. What I say it will do, it will do."

We advise all who have need of such a curative, to try it. It is for sale in this city by THOMAS & BRO. July.

## MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. J. T. Hendrich D. D. JOHN S. McLEAN Esq. of Miss, and Miss SERAN P. MARR of Montgomery county Tennessee.

## DIED.

—In Nashville, on Monday last, Mrs. LOUISA P. ZOLLICOFFER, wife of Gen. F. K. Zollieffer.

On Tuesday, July 14th, Mr. WM. RUSH, at the residence of Geo. T. Lewis.

—On Friday, July 11, at noon, the Rev. CHARLES TOMES, late Rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashville.

## Lafayette Female Institute.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the school and the public, that they have secured the services of W. F. Hill, A. M. late President of Bethel College, Nashville, as Principal. Mr. Hill is a gentleman of eminent talents, possessing a thorough Education, and has been for more than twenty years a successful Teacher of young ladies in Nashville and Louisville. The twelfth session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857. Mr. Hill will be assisted by his Lady, and a sufficient number of competent Teachers.

## TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition in the family of the Principal, \$50.00  
Tuition in the Primary Department, 12.00

## IN THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Junior Class, 16.00  
Middle and Senior Classes, 20.00  
Incidental fee per scholar, 1.25

## EXTRA CHARGES.

Musical on Piano or Guitar, 25.00  
French, German, or Italian, each, 10.00  
Drawing and Painting, each, 5.00  
Ancient Languages, each, 5.00  
Vocal Music, 2.00

The Musical Department will be filled by one of the best Teachers in the State. Our village is pleasant, retired and healthy; our community moral, and we have the utmost confidence in recommending ours as one of the best Schools in the country for the thorough, refined and accomplished education of young ladies, and we hope therefore that it will continue to receive its liberal patronage that has heretofore so amply given it. The boarding facilities of our village are increasing. Several new and commodious buildings have been erected for this purpose, and others are in course of erection, and we hope soon to be able to accommodate all who may desire to enter the Institution. All Pupils entering the first month of the session will be charged for the whole. Those entering afterwards will be charged from the time of entering to the close. No deduction will be made for absence unless caused by sickness, protracted two or more weeks. Each young lady will furnish supplies for her own use.

## SELECT HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity, that he will open a SELECT HIGH SCHOOL for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 1th.

In Masonic Hall, Where a limited number of pupils will be received and thoroughly taught in the various sciences that constitute a polished and accomplished Education. An accomplished Lady Teacher of Piano will be provided, and special facilities will be afforded for learning Vocal and Instrumental Music of different kinds.

## TERMS.

First Class Studies, per Session, \$12.00  
Second " " " " " 10.00  
Third " " " " " 8.00  
French " " " " " 10.00  
Piano " " " " " 20.00  
Flute, Violin, and other Instruments, each, per lesson, 00.50  
Drawing, Embroidery, &c., each, 10.00  
Incidental Fee, 00.50  
No extra charge for Latin.

As the number of pupils will be limited, immediate application should be made to the Principal, stating the studies intended to be pursued in each, to the Literary and Musical Department. Bore to private families is provided for (foreign

scholars at reason-able rates. Apply through P. O., or to the Principal, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Miller, Clarksville. Terms one-half strictly in advance, the remainder at the middle of the Session. W. E. MARVIN.  
July 17, '57-16

## CHANCERY SALE.

William Rogers? It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Court, that the above named estate, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk of the Court, in the Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, requiring said non-resident to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at Clarksville, on the 3d Monday in October, next, and answer, or amend to Complainant's bill, and the same will be taken for granted as to him, and the same set for hearing ex parte.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 17, '57-4w

## CHANCERY SALE.

W. H. Duke, vs. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Court, that the above named estate, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk of the Court, in the Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, requiring said non-resident to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at Clarksville, on the 3d Monday in October, next, and answer, or amend to Complainant's bill, and the same will be taken for granted as to him, and the same set for hearing ex parte.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 17, '57-4w

## IN CHANCERY AT CLARKSVILLE.

Bill of Review. Consolidated cases. Horuburger & House, vs. Joseph Peacher, Hilda Peacher, Elizabeth Peacher, Henrietta Peacher, Clarissa Peacher, Augustus Peacher, Thomas Riggle vs. same. Trico & Barker vs. J. V. Schickler vs. same. Quaker, one of J. V. Schickler vs. same. Smith & Scott vs. same. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk & Master, that the defendants Hilda Peacher, Henrietta Peacher, Clarissa Peacher, Augustus Peacher, and Elizabeth Peacher, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk of the Court, in the Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, requiring said non-residents to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at Clarksville, on the 3d Monday in October, next, and answer, or amend to Complainant's bill, and the same will be taken for granted as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 17, '57-1w

## CHANCERY SALE.

Bank of Tennessee vs. W. A. Jones et al. In pursuance of an order made in this cause, by the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at the April term, 1857, and a bond on an attachment levied in the cause, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the 24th of July, 1857, (Saturday,) at Regular Spring Fair, 18 Mules, 3 wagons and gear, 3 yoke of Oxen and Sides, 2 Carts, and all the Furniture Tools—including cooking ground, one black Blacksmith and Carpenter and wife. TERMS, Cash. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 10, 1857—depr for \$1 60.

## STRAY.

Taken up, by George W. Scott, in District No. 19, a brown mare, colored, white collar, white hands high, 4 years old, lame in the left hip, and has a black streak down the back.

Taken up, by Bet Hancock, in District No. 19, a chestnut saddle horse, 14 or 15 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white collar, white hands high, in both shoulders for the lower part of the neck, and a black streak down the back.

## Cash Wanted!

I expect to leave for the east in a few weeks, after full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, provided my customers will call and pay me what they owe me. I will be glad to receive my money in any form, and have your order with you, and will accept it by calling and paying your notes and accounts.  
I have still a hand a good supply of Clothing and Furniture Goods, which I will dispose of at low figures for cash, or to punctual notes on the usual time.  
T. McCULLOCH.  
July 10, '57-3w

## STOCKHOLDERS M. C. & J. R. R.

An additional call of 5 per cent, payable on the first of August and a call of same amount payable on the first of September, has been ordered by the Board.  
W. B. MUNFORD, Pres't.  
July 10, 1857-1w

## Sale of Valuable Land.

I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Clarksville, on Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1857, (at 10 o'clock,) the following Tract of Land on which Grandfather Turner lives about 2 miles from New Providence, adjoining the land of R. A. Poland and others. The tract contains about 100 acres, and will be sold by the acre, and sold by the acre. The improvements are new and well arranged for comfort and convenience. There is a good mill race, and a dam in good timber of good quality, and also a good fence are in good repair, and the title good. Terms.—The fourth cash, balance in equal payments of 4 and 4 years time with interest from date. Note to the good. Security required, and a Possession given entirely on the 1st of January next, and the privilege of selling when this fall.  
T. J. MUNFORD, Agent.  
July 10, 1857-1w

## THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

## AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS.

They don't hurt complaints, but they cure them. One box has cured Dyspepsia. One box has cured Erysipelas. One box always cures Jaundice. Three boxes will cure the system from bile—often less than one dose. Two boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs. Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles. One dose cures the headache arising from a full stomach. Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with it. As a gentle Physic they have no equal. One box cures derangement of the Liver. Half a box cures a Cold. They purify the blood and thus strike at the foundation of every disease. As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine, and all druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the South. Wholesale by Berry & Demorell, Nashville, Tenn. Retail by Thomas & Bro., Clarksville, and Dr. T. Porter, New Providence, and all druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the South. April 17, '57-1st Aug